

City of Peterborough.

ANNUAL REPORT

— BY —

ROBERT WILLIAM JOLLY,

M.R.C.S. ENG., L.S.A. LOND.

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1913.

PETERBOROUGH :

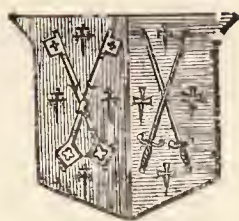
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City of Peterborough.

Medical Officer's Annual Report

: 1913. :

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Seventeenth Annual Report.

Vital Statistics.

Population. Estimated to the middle of April, 1913...34,119.

Births. Number registered after correction, 718. Birth Rate, 21·04 per 1000 population.

Deaths. Total deaths registered in the district, 439. Gross Death Rate, 12·87 per 1000 population.

Transferable deaths of non-residents dying in the district... 32

Transferable deaths of non-residents dying away, and
registered in other districts 28

Total number of deaths belonging to the district, at all ages 435

Nett Death Rate 12·75 per 1000 population

Principal causes of death :—

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, excluding Pulmonary						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	64
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation						
	...	...	...	...	...	48
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	41
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	29
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	19
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	19

The above numbers account for more than half the nett total of deaths.

Zymotic Mortality. Measles 2, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 1, Influenza 2, Erysipelas 1, Epidemic Diarrhoea 9. The deaths of two residents in the Sanatorium from Diphtheria, and one from Scarlet Fever, should be added to the above list, making a total of 20. This represents a much lowered death rate of .58 per 1000 population.

Infantile Mortality. 65 Children died before reaching the age of 12 months, 5 of whom were illegitimate.

Total mortality	...	90.53	per 1000 births registered
Legitimate Infants	89.15	„	„
Illegitimate	„ ... 106.38	„	„

Not such a marked disparity between the two classes has been so noticeable in former years. Premature birth, together with congenital defects, are responsible for 50 per cent. of the fatalities, due in all probability to ante natal conditions.

The Notification of Births' Act has not yet been adopted in the City.

Disease Incidence.

Small Pox. No cases were notified during the year. It is now nine years since an outbreak occurred. Two notices from the Port Medical Officer at Southampton were received respecting two contacts from foreign ports—one who had travelled home from the far distant Falkland Isles, and one from India, to different addresses in the City. They were interviewed and kept under observation for 16 days without any further developments. The number of exemptions from Vaccination is still on the up grade, 406 being granted; over 50 per cent. of the children born in this City during the year 1913 are thus growing up entirely unprotected against the virulent infection of Small Pox. Despite all theories advanced against the efficacy of Vaccination, the present condition of things is a source of extreme

danger to the children of parents who avail themselves of the facilities which are now so easily afforded for obtaining exemption orders.

Scarlet Fever. 31 Notifications, 3 deaths. Although the prevailing type of Scarlet Fever is of a very mild form, unaccompanied, as a rule, by complications, severe cases sometimes occur which rapidly prove fatal, chiefly of a septic nature from the beginning, the severity of the attack being due to the septic conditions of the enlarged Tonsils. Parents would be well advised, therefore, to have such diseased organs thoroughly extirpated at an early age, once such condition has been brought to their notice as being present in one of their children. It is extraordinary how often one is met with the answer, "Oh! the poor thing will grow out of it."

Diphtheria. 43 Notifications, 3 deaths, 2 in the Sanatorium. In all three of the fatal cases, delay in obtaining skilled medical advice was largely responsible for the unfortunate termination. The following limited outbreak of Diphtheria illustrates, I think, the intimate relation that does exist between the inhalation of sewage gas and this particular disease, to say nothing of Scarlet Fever, Infantile Diarrhoea, and Enteric Fever. Three children, living in separate houses in a comparatively newly-erected row, were notified at quick intervals to be suffering from Diphtheria, and all removed to the Sanatorium. There had been no rainfall for some days. Close inquiry revealed the fact that the street gullies had recently been cleared of the accumulation of silt, but by some oversight the gullies had not been immediately filled with water. There was, therefore, no water seal on the syphon, an escape of sewer gas into the street took place where these children were accustomed to play out of school hours. On the omission being rectified, no further cases were reported during the rest of the year from that row of houses.

Two summonses were taken out against the mother of a child for bringing it home from London by the Great Northern Railway, and from the station in a cab, after she had been distinctly informed by a Medical Practitioner as to the exact nature of the disease from

which her child was suffering. As the proceedings were taken in the interest of the travelling public, to serve as a warning against such a dangerous practice, the case was not pressed, and small fines of 15s. and 10s. were inflicted, without costs. I have to thank Mr. Mackenzie, the G.N.R. Stationmaster, for his prompt assistance. Immediately on receipt of my information, he wired all over the line, the infected carriage was quickly discovered, removed from circulation, and thoroughly disinfected, the local cab been immediately dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector.

Enteric Fever. 2 Notifications, one on the Vidal reaction only. The other case, a severe one, was contracted away, but careful enquiries and correspondence, failed to bring to light any decided clue.

Tuberculosis. All forms 105 Notifications, Attack Rate 3·08
 Death Rate 1·11
 Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 73 Notifications, Attack Rate 2·14
 Death Rate ·55
 Other forms, 32 Notifications Attack Rate ·94
 Death Rate ·55
 Case Mortality, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 26%
 „ „ other forms 59%

The high rate of mortality in the second class was due to the fatality of Tuberculous Meningitis. 15 Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred in children attending the Public Elementary Schools.

The results of personal enquiries as regards persons who were notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the City, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Sex.	Total Noti- fications.	Condition Improved.	Remaining under treatment at end of the year.	Left the neighbour- hood.	Deaths.
Males ...	25	8	10	1	6
Females ..	48	12	20	7	9
Totals ...	73	20	30	8	15

12 Patients underwent treatment at recognised Sanatoria, one of whom died, there was a decided improvement in four cases, none in two, whilst the remaining five are still in residence at various Sanatoria.

The larger proportion of females notified, may due to the fact that their occupation precludes the possibility of obtaining as much out-door exercise. This is apparently borne out by the figures, viz. :—Married Women 16, Domestic Servants 10, Shop Assistants 5. The occupation of the males affected was divided up amongst various trades. At the present time there are 94 persons residing in Peterborough suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, all in the infectious stage.

There are various channels through which the germs of Consumption may be introduced into the human system, but there is one to which I wish to draw the attention of those engaged in banks or offices; that is by the common habit of licking their fingers to facilitate the rapid counting of bank notes, or the turning over of the leaves of ledgers. A practical illustration of my meaning can often be seen in Courts of Law, when an expert accountant is called upon to give evidence, surrounded by piles of ponderous tomes. If by any chance a person suffering from Consumption had previously handled the leaves in a similar manner, the germs are liable to adhere to the paper, and in this way they may be introduced into the system of a perfectly healthy individual, with disastrous results. A small piece of sponge damped, or a saucer of water, should always be used in preference.

Many cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which have once been notified, often escape observation subsequently amongst the migratory portion of the population. A Medical Practitioner in another locality being called in, and informed of the fact, does not think he is required to send in a second notification; consequently the Medical Officer of Health only becomes aware of the existence of such a case on looking over the weekly returns of deaths. Some Medical Superintendents of Sanatoria also decline to send Certificates of the admission and discharge of the patients for the same reason.

This difficulty could be overcome by adding in the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912, after “previously notified,” the words “in the same Public Health area”; a note that they were duplicates being entered in the Register. Then again, there is the difficulty of notified Consumptives shifting about in the same district from one house to another, without any notice to the Sanitary Authorities. Fresh tenants move into the vacated house before any proper disinfection of the premises has been carried out, the floors thoroughly scrubbed, or fresh wall-papers put on.

It is only by regulating, by some means, these minute details, that it will ever be possible to stamp out the White Plague.

Infantile Diarrhœa. 7 Deaths. All these infants were artificially fed. Extra inspections were made during the Summer months to discover any old collection of refuse or garbage in the near vicinity of dwelling houses, which would be likely to attract swarms of flies—the great carriers of organic contamination to milk. All vessels containing milk, especially the particular quantity intended for the food of infants, should be protected against these winged invaders.

Cancer. 41 Deaths. 1·2 per 1000. I have taken the trouble to work out the relative mortality rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer for the first ten years of my tenure of office and the last five, due corrections being made for the increase of population. The figures are rather instructive :—

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, First 10 years				1·1	per 1000	
„	„	„	„	Last 5 years	·8	„
Decrease				...	·3	„
Deaths from Cancer, First 10 years				...	1·0	„
„	„	„	Last 5 years	...	1·3	„
Increase				...	·3	„

So that there has been a decrease of nearly one-third per 1000 in the rate of mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the last five years; whilst there has been an increase of exactly the same amount in the deaths from Cancer during the same period.

Surely it is time some grant were made by Government to assist the researches which are now being made by voluntary subscriptions to try and discover the causes and treatment of this terrible disease.

Schools. No change in the number of schools since last year. Average attendance about 5400. 17 Notices were sent to Head Teachers informing them of cases of Scarlet Fever amongst children attending Public Elementary Schools; 19 Notices of Diphtheria. 108 Notices of exclusion were also issued, the chief causes being Ringworm, Impetigo and Nits. No schools were closed, but two were thoroughly disinfected for Measles, with apparently satisfactory results.

During 1913 the total number of cases of the chief Notifiable Diseases in England and Wales was as follows :—

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	96,533	Rate per 1000 population	2·64
„ (other forms)	36,190	„ „ „	1·14
Scarlet Fever	130,626	„ „ „	3·57
Diphtheria	50,850	„ „ „	1·39
Enteric Fever	8,117	„ „ „	0·22

The figures for the same period in the City are subjoined :—

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	73	Rate per 1000 population	2·14
„ (other forms)	32	„ „ „	·94
Scarlet Fever	31	„ „ „	·91
Diphtheria	43	„ „ „	1·26
Enteric Fever	2	„ „ „	·06

Peterborough is, therefore, well below the average as regards all the above-mentioned Notifiable Diseases.

Sanitary Work.

House and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909	...	...	179
Number of dwelling houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	None
Number of representations made to the Local Authority, with a view to making closing orders	...	...	None
Number of closing orders made...	...	...	None
Number of dwelling houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders (at 12 of which the work is outstanding at the end of the year)	...	...	158
Number of dwelling houses which, after making closing orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation	...	...	1

Closing orders made in 1912:—

16 houses were demolished, respecting which closing orders were made in 1912.

3 houses were demolished by owners.

84 new houses were erected during the year 1913.

The defects were broken floors, bad paving, fixed window sashes, improper receptacles for ashes and house refuse, besides minor dilapidations.

87 Sanitary Dust Bins were provided.

Full particulars of 175 dwelling houses are subjoined;—

Houses.	Rooms.		Inmates.		Total number of inmates.	Total rent per week.
	Ground floor.	First floor.				
175	314	420	385	365	750	£32 9s 2d.
Average number of rooms per house	4·2
„ „ of inmates per house	4·28
„ „ of persons per room	1·02
„ „ „ „ first floor room	1·79
Average rent per house per week	3s. 8½d.

Apart from the above, 1,226 houses were inspected, 112 formal complaints were received and investigated, in 78 cases it was necessary to take action, the chief causes being choked and defective drains, and defective W.C.'s. 9 Cases of overcrowding, only 2 proved correct. No legal proceedings were necessary, but a few builders take far too long carrying out necessary repairs. The nuisances dealt with were of the usual miscellaneous character, numbering in all 1,592.

Bakehouses. 51. 142 Visits of Inspection. All very clean and in good state of repair, and well ventilated. In seven the periodical lime-washing of the walls and ceilings had not been carried out, so the attention of the owners had to be called to the omission, with satisfactory results.

Dairies and Milkshops. 12 Cowkeepers and Dairymen, 14 Purveyors of milk and 10 Shopkeepers selling milk. About 120 cows kept, 101 Visits of Inspection. One cow was tested for Tuberculosis of the Udder by the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon, with negative results. During the year I made a personal inspection of all the Dairies, and found that the Dairies themselves were all in nearly perfect order, very clean, well ventilated, and quite free from any possibility of contamination by sewage gas; but the condition of the yards and cowsheds was, in many cases, far from satisfactory—stagnant pools, due to the accumulations of manure, yards badly drained, cowsheds neglected, as evidenced by the dust and cobwebs on the walls and ceilings. It is a matter of extreme difficulty in some of the old premises to get the yards brought up to modern standards, landlords are disinclined to spend much money on old, tumble-down buildings, and the tenant, however willing he may be, cannot afford to pay for structural alterations; one has, therefore, to get as much done as possible in a piecemeal fashion. A circular letter on the subject was sent by the direction of the Town Council to all Cowkeepers, particularly impressing upon them the importance of paying attention to the condition of the yards, and the cleaning of the cowsheds; and the necessity of scrupulous care at the times of milking, both as regards the cow and the milker.

Slaughter Houses. 28, 25 being subject to an annual license All the slaughter houses now have the lower part of the walls cemented, this ensures a more thorough cleaning down after slaughtering. 463 Visits of Inspection were made, mostly at the time when animals are being killed. I call in myself at irregular periods. Two cows were surrendered, both suffering from disseminated Tuberculosis, and destroyed. The question of the loss entailed upon the butchers from the voluntary surrender of beasts who have been bought at a fair price in open market, and which on slaughtering are found to be unfit for human food, generally due to Tuberculosis, is a grievance much felt by the trade. Personally, I think they are as much entitled to compensation as owners of cattle who report live animals in their possession, and who are found to be suffering from Tuberculosis. It surely must be in the interest of the community at large that diseased meat should not be sold, and for that reason honest tradesmen are fairly entitled to have their case favourably considered.

Food Inspection. Articles voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—Two cows as above mentioned (weight 42 and 48 stones); 341 lbs. Beef; Box of Tripe (23 lbs.); One Pig's Pluck; One parcel of Lemons, Oranges, and Tomatoes; Two boxes of Mackerel. No prosecutions were necessary.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act. Samples purchased and submitted for analysis:—

			Formal.		Informal.		Total.
Milk ...	...	...	29	...	6	...	35
Skimmed Milk		...	—	...	1	...	1
Butter	...	...	5	...	11	...	16
Coffee	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Lard ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Rice ...	...	...	—	...	3	...	3
Pearl Barley		...	1	...	7	...	8
Arrowroot	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Baking Powder	...	...	—	...	1	...	1
Drugs	...	...	—	...	10	...	10
			—		—		—
			37		43		80
			—		—		—

Legal proceedings were taken for adulteration as regards six samples :—5 Milk, 1 Pearl Barley. Convictions were obtained in five instances, but the total amount of fines inflicted only amounted to £2 11s. 6d., with 10s. costs.

Public Health Cream Regulations. There are only three Shops where fresh cream is sold, and a similar number where preserved cream of a particular brand can be purchased. I visited every one, and found no infringement of the Regulations. Two informal samples of preserved cream were analysed, the Regulation notice as the presence of boric acid being plainly visible, and the amount present was certified by the Public Analyst to be well under the standard of 5%.

House Refuse. Same as in former years, 6,542 loads of house refuse removed during the year. This particular subject is shortly to receive the consideration of the Council.

Water Supply. Total quantity of water supplied to the City for all purposes during the year, 1913, was 480,377,677 gallons, a daily average of 38·6 gallons per head of the population. There has been no alteration in the two separate sources, Etton and Wilsthorpe—it is excellent in quality.

Common Lodging Houses. Same as last year, 90 Visits were made, only six minor contraventions of the bye-laws, which were immediately attended to. I have been favourably impressed by the clean conditions of the rooms and bedding, although the structural conditions of some of the older houses must entail a considerable amount of labour to avoid any cause of complaint. I made one surprise visit after 11 p.m., accompanied by the Inspector of Police on duty, and was much struck by the orderly behaviour of the inmates and the courtesy of the proprietors, but the old aversion to open windows still persists, consequently the atmosphere was rather trying to one's olfactory nerves.

Disinfection. Formalin vapour being the disinfectant used. 124 rooms were disinfected for the following diseases :—

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	76 rooms
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	36 „
Non-notifiable Diseases	...	...	...	12 „

356 Articles have been disinfected, and 108 Supplies of Carbolic Acid issued, chiefly for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Factory and Workshops Act. There are 12 Factories and 234 Workshops on the Register. The nuisances discovered during the 92 Visits paid were only of a slight character, and all remedied without recourse to legal proceedings, want of cleanliness and insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation being the chief cause of complaint. Number of outworkers 124, all of them engaged in the making of wearing apparel, sacks, or sorting peas. No instances of the spread of infectious disease by means of outworkers was discovered. Should any notification be received, either of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or other notifiable disease, any work found at the time is at once thoroughly disinfected. The same remark also applies to where washing is taken in.

General Summary. The City was remarkably free from Infectious Diseases throughout the whole year, and an immense number of detailed inspections carried out, something like 1,600 nuisances in connection with houses being discovered and speedily remedied, without any friction. This speaks very highly for the intelligent supervision and tact exercised by Mr. Seden, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Noble. New regulations have just been passed as to the requirements to be observed in the drainage of dwelling houses, regulating the size and material of ventilating pipes, soil pipes, and disconnecting traps. Approved pedestal or wash-down water closet pans must in all cases be used—wood casing must not be fixed round the same. Inspection chambers must be constructed upon all drains where a change in direction takes place. They must be built in 9 inch brickwork laid in cement mortar, of adequate size for cleaning purposes, brought up to the ground level, and fitted with strong iron access covers.

Notice must be given to the City Surveyor, in accordance with the Council's bye-laws, respecting the drainage of new buildings ; and to the Sanitary Inspector respecting repairs, alterations, and additions to the drains of existing buildings. These new regulations will be of immense value as regards the drainage of new houses, and will afford the opportunity of insuring that when defects are reported in existing house drains, the repairs should be carried out in a thorough manner, under skilled supervision

I think it is absolutely necessary that the control of persons suffering from Tuberculosis should be placed under one authority, instead of at least three different bodies having a finger in the pie. It would be much better for the patients themselves, and for the welfare of the general public. Relations are all getting rather tired of so many officials calling to make the same enquiries, and they become decidedly reticent and suspicious when a note-book is produced. After an interview with one good lady, I began to wonder whether there was any vestige of my character left.

Sanatorium Report.

Accommodation. 26 Beds. Scarlet Fever 16, Diphtheria 5, Enteric Fever 5. Admissions during the year 1913, 63. Yearly average of admissions since the opening of the Institution in 1901, covering a period of 13 years, 109. During that time 1,427 patients have been admitted, the highest number in any one year 195, lowest 63.

Tabular Statement of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths:—

Diseases.	Remaining in Sanatorium Jan. 1st, 1913.	New Admissions	Deaths.	Discharges.	Remaining in Sanatorium Dec. 1st, 1913.
Diphtheria ...	2	31	2	30	1
Scarlet Fever ..	3	18	1	25	5
Enteric Fever ...	1	2	1	2	—
Other Diseases...	—	2	—	2	—
Totals ...	6	63	4	59	6

Under the heading of “Other Diseases,” was a mother nursing a baby suffering from Diphtheria, to whom a prophylactic dose of Antitoxin was administered before admission, and a doubtful case, which after discharge was notified to be Tubercular Disease of the knee.

Five of the above admissions referred to persons coming in from the Rural District on payment of £2 2s. 0d. a week, and the cost of horse hire for the ambulance (generally about 10s. 6d.). The above charge includes medicine, but not medical attendance.

Mortality. Four Deaths. Case mortality 6·3 per cent. Tracheotomy was performed twice, one child died. Number of units of Antitoxin issued to Medical Practitioners, 73,600 units.

Admission Rate. Percentage of admissions to notifications, 75 per cent., shewing that Peterborough comes under the category of "Good Isolations." There were two return cases of Scarlet Fever.

Stay in Sanatorium.	Average duration, all cases...	21 days
	„ „ Diphtheria ...	14 „
	„ „ Scarlet Fever	37 „
	„ „ Enteric Fever	36 „

Cost of Provisions, including Staff :—

Average amount per month	...	£21 9s. 7½d.
Person days	... ..	363·75
Per head per day	... ..	10·90d.

Staff. The Staff has been slightly reduced during the year, owing to the small number of patients. Suitable probationers become more and more scarce every year. No member of the Staff contracted any form of Infectious Disease—a more healthy spot could not have been selected for a Fever Hospital. Miss Thomas, who has now been Matron since the Institution was opened in 1901, still continues to earn the good wishes of the patients and their relations by her kindness and consideration. She takes the greatest possible interest in preserving the good name of the Sanatorium. The nurses follow her excellent example, and show a real interest in their work, without which no one entering the nursing profession can possibly hope to succeed.

Small Pox Hospital.

Small Pox Hospital. For the reception of cases of Small Pox only, situated in the Rural District, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the City, and built on land forming part of the Corporation Sewage Farm.

There are two Wards, each containing four beds, always kept ready for immediate use. There is plenty of vacant space for the erection of temporary accommodation in the event of a serious outbreak. The Rural District Councils of Peterborough, Thorney, Old Fletton, and Norman Cross have a claim on four beds, on payment of the annual sum of £30 ; but such retaining fee does not include the cost maintenance, nursing or medical attendance upon patients belonging to those districts.

A caretaker and his wife are in constant residence. No admissions since 1906.

I have the honour to remain,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. JOLLY,

19th March, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncor- rected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Number.	of Non- residents regis- tered in the District.	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	32764	...	736	22.46	397	12.11	46	1	58	78.80	352	10.74
1909	33034	...	670	20.28	441	13.34	48	4	48	71.16	397	12.01
1910	33304	...	720	21.06	422	12.67	73	3	53	75.50	352	10.56
1911	33578	...	640	19.06	444	13.04	34	29	71	110.90	439	12.77
1912	33861	696	701	20.55	458	13.52	39	31	76	109.01	450	13.28
1913	34119	720	718	21.04	439	12.87	32	28	65	90.53	435	12.75

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)	1818	}	Total Population at all Ages	...	...	33578
			Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	8047
			Average number of Persons per house	...	...	4.173

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						North Ward	West Ward	East Ward	South Ward	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65						65 and upwards
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	43	1	5	20	6	11	...	14	18	10	1	31
Erysipelas	18	2	1	2	1	6	5	5	5	6	2	...
Scarlet Fever	31	...	5	19	1	6	...	7	9	7	8	24
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	73	1	1	16	21	25	9	17	22	25	9	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	32	1	2	13	7	8	1	7	8	15	2	...
Totals	200	5	14	70	37	58	14	51	63	64	22	56

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1913

Causes of Death.			Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.									Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
			All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All causes	Certified	..	395	58	11	10	20	6	54	94	142	84
	Uncertified	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	19	..	..	..	4	2	9	4	..	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	10	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	9	..	1	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	3
Cancer, malignant disease	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	4	24	43	..	7
Rheumatic Fever	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	..	48	..	1	..	..	1	7	17	22	..	7
Bronchitis	..	43	5	2	2	2	..	2	6	24	..	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	12	1	..	1	2	..	1	2	5	..	4
Other diseases of respiratory organs	..	9	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	11	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Alcoholism..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	..	2
Puerperal Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	..	29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	..	9	2	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	8
Suicide	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	..	133	16	1	1	2	1	15	26	71	..	36
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	407	65	11	10	20	6	55	94	156	..	84

TABLE IV.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913

Causes of Death.		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes {	Certified ..	17	2	6	2	27	20	5	4	2	58
	Uncertified ..	3	.	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	7
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	4
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	6
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suffocation, overlying	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at birth	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	..	12	..	2	..	14	1	..	..	..	15
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus	..	1	..	1	1	3	5	1	1	..	10
Other Causes	..	2	.	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	7
Totals ..		20	2	7	2	31	20	6	6	2	65

Nett Births { Legitimate .. 673
 in the year { Illegitimate .. 47

Nett Deaths in { Legitimate Infants .. 60
 the year of { Illegitimate Infants .. 5

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries)	12	1	...
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	234	7	...
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...
Total ...	246	8	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	..	..
Want of Ventilation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Want of drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	4	4	..	..
Sanitary accom- { unsuitable or defective	2	2	..	..
modation { insufficient	1	1	..	..
{ not separate for sexes	..	..	..	..
<i>Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ..	9	9	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	22	22	..	..

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Outworkers. (s. 107)	Number of				
	Lists Twice a Year.	Out- workers (Work- men)	Lists Once a Year.	Out- workers (Work- men)	Instances. Infected Premises.
Wearing Apparel— Making ..	1	2	7	16	..
Sacks ..	..	..	1	22	..
Pea Picking ..	2	84	..	..	..
Total ..	3	86	8	38	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year 191

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories ; —	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory & Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	..
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ..
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.. 5
Other .. .. .	..
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	..